

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXVI, No. 72.

HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1901.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2818.

GERMANS TO STUDY AMERICA

Officers Ordered To Report on Resources.

THE Doric brings to Hawaii en route to the Mainland a party of trained German officers whose business it will be to report to the Berlin War Office on the military resources of the United States.

Germany wants to know all about the United States from a military point of view, since soldiers of the Emperor served with Americans in the Orient, and for that purpose there will be a most thorough investigation made of those things which are not in the ordinary course of affairs brought to the attention of a military attaché. In addition to the investigation as to the resources of the country, the men who are booked to make the trip through it for the direct contact with the people, will carefully ascertain the thought of the German-American citizens, and the extent of their loyalty to the land of their adoption.

This is learned from responsible men who have been traveling in the Doric across the Pacific, and have come into contact with the party of German officers, who after service with the Imperial Germany Army in China, are now on the way home, travelling by way of America. The officers are not advertising their mission and without doubt will deny it. They say to their travelling acquaintances that they will spend a few weeks in their trip through the United States but in unguarded moments they have forgotten to pitch their smoking room conversation, which was carried on in their own tongue, so as to prevent their neighbors from being compelled to overhear their plans.

The members of this party of officers who have been in the service under Marshal von Waldersee, and who are now on their way to the United States are: Maj. Baron von Buttlar, Maj. Gerhard, Capt. Engel, Capt. Hintze, Capt. Graef, Capt. Mensing, Lieut. Jantzen, Lieut. von Lossow, Lieut. Nowack, Lieut. von der Sode, Lieut. von Bethmann, Lieut. Nigmann and Lieut. Poltzer. They would only say when approached that they were travelling for pleasure. The first named is the chief of the party.

The plan of operation, according to the conversation of the officers on board ship, was to separate when arrived in San Francisco, and thence proceed on their ways across the country by diverse routes. This would permit the observation of practically the entire country. The principal thing of course will be to estimate the feeling and loyalty of the host of German-Americans, who have by their shooting festivals and the preservation of other home customs kept in touch with the fatherland. For this purpose the officers have discussed with many of the Americans on shipboard, the question of the German citizens of America, and the centers of the greatest population of their race.

From association with the Americans the German officers have decided that the military feeling in the United States has changed and this will be another subject of their investigations. They said little when questioned as to them with whom they served in Pekin and Tien-tsin, but on one occasion a member of the party dropped the remark that Gen. Chaffee was abrupt, and probably was not the best type of American. It is supposed that this conclusion was formed after the commander of the forces of the United States had protested against the unrestrained looting by the German army.

It is understood by the Doric's passengers who have been interested in the mission of the German officers, that the results of their investigations will be embodied in a report to the war office of the Berlin Government, which will deal with the new America, and will be the first estimate made of the people of the country, by a corps of foreigners, since the Spanish-American war, and the entrance in a large way of the nation into the wider field of international activity.

Dumas Gets Instruction From Knox.
Assistant United States Attorney Dumas yesterday received the letter of instruction from Attorney General Knox referring to the telegram in the case of Atherton vs. Wahiawa Sugar Co. Action in regard to the enforcement of the thousand acre clause in the Organic Act is left entirely to the discretion of the United States Attorney, the latter stating that as he is on the ground and well acquainted with the situation and the territorial laws, the matter can better be decided by him. What action will be taken by Mr. Dumas will not be known until after a conference with Mr. Baird today.

A LOCAL PROPHECY.



THE CLOSE OF THE INCIDENT.

JAPAN AND THE COFER CASE

The Chronicle's Comments on
the Recent Local Quarantine
Affair.

The revolutions of protest recently forwarded to the Japanese Minister in Washington, Mr. Takahira, by Japanese residents of Honolulu, who have asked his intervention with this government to put a check to the indignities to which their countrymen have been subjected at that port, appear to have much more serious justification than the single case complained of. At the Japanese consulate in this city it is stated that United States Quarantine Officer Dr. L. T. Cofer, in Honolulu, has made it his practice habitually to discriminate against all Japanese and Chinese coming to that port, in his official examinations, and while permitting passengers of other nationalities to go virtually unexamined,

he has required that a strict physical examination be made of all Asiatics. He has not only subjected Japanese ladies and gentlemen traveling as cabin passengers to this indignity, but he has extended his rules to cabin passengers, merely touching at Honolulu and bound for this country.

On July 25th, when B. Okabe, the newly appointed Japanese Vice-Consul for Honolulu, arrived in port, both this gentleman and his wife were subjected to this humiliating ordeal, to their great indignation and distress. At the same time this zealous quarantine official, passing over European travelers, laid his iron hand of authority on Miss Imai and Miss Nobuchi, two Japanese young ladies of aristocratic family, who were on their way to the United States to pursue their studies. Miss Imai is now in New York, and Miss Nobuchi is in Pacific Grove in this State.

T. Tanaka, Mr. Okabe's predecessor in Honolulu, who recently passed through this city on his way to New York, laid a statement citing these abuses before the local consulate, and the Japanese residents of San Francisco, embracing many wealthy merchants and men of independent means, are greatly stirred up over the matter. It will be recalled that during the bogus plague scare in San Francisco last year Dr. Kinyoun, then United States Quarantine Officer here,

made a gross error in including the Japanese with the Chinese in an absurd order forbidding them to pass in or out of the city. While the most polite nation in the world, the Japanese have great national pride, which was touched to the quick by this discrimination. The matter was taken up by the Japanese Foreign Office in Tokio and an apology exacted from this nation, which was afterward supplemented by President McKinley's apologetic reference to the blunder in his message.—Chronicle.

Relict of Brigham Young
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Aug. 28.—Mrs. Zina D. H. Young, widow of the late President Brigham Young, of the Mormon Church, died today, aged 80. Mrs. Young was stricken with paralysis a few days ago while visiting her daughter near Great Falls, Mont. Mrs. Young was born at Watertown, N. Y., in 1821 and was one of the pioneers in the Mormon movement, following the small band across the continent to the valley of the Salt Lake. She was married to Joseph Smith at Nauvoo, Ill., and after his death became the wife of President Brigham Young. She had for years been prominent in church work. There are now but four surviving widows of the famous Mormon leader.

Stackable Receives Instructions.

A copy of a letter sent to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco from Washington, was received yesterday by Collector Stackable which has reference to the Treasury Department regulations of May 25, 1900, regarding certificates which accompany manifests of goods manufactured abroad and shipped again from Hawaii to the United States. Goods were formerly shipped under the following regulation:

"Merchandise not the growth, production or manufacture of the Hawaiian Islands when shipped therefrom to the United States must be accompanied by a certificate from the chief officer of the customs at the port of shipment, stating the date of importation of the merchandise into Hawaii."

The certificates required under this rule are not now necessary as the certificate was merely intended to show whether such goods had been shipped into Hawaii between July 7, 1893, and June 14, 1900. Hawaii not having been a foreign country since July 7, 1893, according to the De Lima vs. Bidwell decision, such certificates need not accompany manifests.

MANILA IS BECOMING AMERICAN

Now the New York of the Whole Orient.

MANILA is the New York of the Orient," said Edward Eugene Easton of Washington, D. C., who is one of the company in the Doric on his way back to the United States, after a trip around the world, which has included a stay in the Philippines. Mr. Easton has given some of his impressions in the form of articles in the magazines, and will add to this everyday history of the country, after his return to his home. He continued:

"The entire round of life in the Orient has been changed by the appearance of the Americans in such numbers as have been traveling since the war. Prices have gone up at least 50 per cent. Whenever an American sees anything he wants he gets it; whenever he hears of anything he wants he goes to see it. As a result all along the main traveled roads there has been an advance in the prices of even the necessities of life, in the rickshaws and the most common of curios to such an extent that the old residents comment upon it in every city one enters from India to Japan."

"The most popular man in Manila is Judge Taft, and while it is of course too early to foretell what will be the result of the civil government now being established, I believe that it will surpass expectations. Already the people are taking up American customs and it will be only a short time until they are fairly well Americanized. The courts are being organized and the people are finding that they are free and are becoming satisfied in consequence. The greatest effect of the army scandals is outside of the Philippines. In the treaty ports the English, Germans and French say: 'That is your American army,' but in the Philippines there is little at which to wonder, as he is accustomed to such things from long association with the Spanish officers."

"English will soon be the language of the East. The order that Spanish is to be the language of the courts in the islands for five years will have little effect. The people are taking up the language of the soldier very rapidly. Even now, where there is difficulty in the native or the Chinese understanding the dialects of the different provinces it is customary for them to exchange ideas in pigeon English. This is to be noticed all over the East, and it will be only a short time until the language has become the one in which the business of the country is transacted."

"As yet the business in Manila has not been organized according to the best ideas, but this is because of the great amount of it which has been done. It will not be long until the trade of the East will be dominated to a great extent by the transactions at Manila, and it now seems probable that the great houses will have their branches there, and will control their Chinese and Japanese business from that city."

"Japan is in a peculiar condition, with the great war indemnity spent in public works, and with a standing army and navy which is a great drain upon the resources of the nation. The nation is just as proud as ever. It has an army which is the wonder of the world, as shown by the attention paid to it while in China, and during the negotiations for the recent loan when a proposition was made that the nation put its customs under the direction of an administrator as China has done, the suggestion was not given any consideration at all; it was peremptorily turned down."

"The prestige of the American in the Orient has been greatly increased by the appearance of the soldiers in China, where they were seen to be the best of all the allied forces. Trade is good, and the American importations are increasing."

The Camera Barred.

YOKOHAMA, Aug. 11.—The greatest annoyance and trouble to foreign tourists continue to happen in consequence of the rigid enforcement of the law against taking photographs anywhere within the limits of the fortification zones. As these zones include very large tracts, mainly upon the chief lines of travel, the practical result is the almost absolute prohibition of the use of cameras by tourists. Artists also will soon find it impossible to exploit the country, as sketching is also placed equally under the ban.

Dr. Cofer's Case.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The Japanese legation has lodged with Secretary Hay a remonstrance against the action of the health officers of the United States Treasury Department, having particular reference to the treatment accorded to the newly arrived Japanese Consul at Honolulu and his wife by Dr. Cofer, representing the Marine Hospital Service in the quarantine branch. The State Department has referred the communication to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Roby Hall, claiming to be a San Francisco actress, has reported at Chicago the loss of \$100 worth of diamonds by the lover, J. J. Drummond, with whom she eloped.

[illegible]

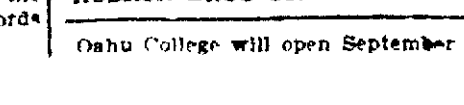
A race has been taken place
Hilo las Sunlay between Flerra
Merril Faust The distance was
furlongs. Feb Burns is training
latter horse
Socials has to a find and bitter
and his leg is now said to be all
An Olak racing man is reported as
willing to match at six furlongs
against August at six furlongs
\$1000 The same man could like
have ACEBRIAL on in a 1 mile
ratch for \$200 a corner
There will be racing in Hilo
Christmas and New Years day
event! The Hilo Mercantile cup
be run for again This trophy has
be won twice before becoming
property of any individual or
Hawit has R V Mccluskey has
leg in the up
A cup value \$100 will be hun
by the Hilo executive for a race
between Thelma and Socialist There
possibility that Volo will be race
the Hilo Flatrace tracks this com
season

◆◆◆◆◆

A Japanese baby was born
Waiuku last Wednesday

ed on
ing
to J. Sullivan, residing in San Francisco, the forgery of Police Judge Canham's name to an order for bail money. He has been sentenced to six years at San Quentin.

of a groundless quarrel. What possible connection is there between two?" It is practically having war over nothing. —Philadelphia Times



ed on
ning
ed at
Quentin

10 J Sullivan convicted in San F
clear of the forgery of Police Judge
banish name to an order for bail mo
has been sentenced to six years at
Quentin

price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.
Remember the name—DOAN'S—take NO OTHER.

of a groundless quarrel. What possible connection is there between two?" It is practically having war over nothing. —Philadelphia Times

BENSON, SMITH & CO., LTD.
HOBSON DRUG CO.

Oahu College will open September

matter Superintendent Boyd
the Board of Health acknowledged
receipt of the communication
subject, and advising that
have his future attention if
derstood that the matter was
taken up for further considera

as to be ened famine in many lines of food sup- Co., Ltd., London, Eng-
tion next ples. tory.

Smith &
an Terri-

TO THREE W

one time agent
gists and dealers
Co., Ltd., agents for
tory.

Recruits are wanted for Chinese missionary work. This would seem to be an opening for Mrs. Nation.

If martial law is actually in prospect at San Francisco, as some of the rumors say, the beginning of the end of the great strike is near.

The anxiety of our machine contemporaries to have Judge Estee coincide with Judge Gear in the constitution and flag theory is only equalled by their fear that he will not.

If any one thinks that the rice and taro fields, because of some movement in the water, do not breed mosquitoes, it is a sure sign that he has never been compelled to sleep in their neighborhood.

If the Pacific Cable company will run a branch cable from Fanning Island, to this port it would prove a useful feeder for the main line and might come in handy some day even for imperialistic purposes.

The arrival of the Olympic ends all immediate fears of a flour and feed famine, but in view of the continuance of the strike at San Francisco the discreet citizen will lay in an extra supply of things he may need.

The strain between France and Turkey continues but it does not carry much of a threat to the peace. France is offended enough to withdraw her navy from Constantinople but fighting is quite another matter.

The way is shaping itself to get plenty of Japanese free laborers for Hawaii. Progress is being reported at Washington and Tokyo and results will soon appear, as is believed, in a marked increase of coohee immigration.

"Taxation without representation is tyranny," quotes Sibio Lopez. Very likely. But what has that got to do with the Philippine question? Nobody proposes to keep the Filipinos voiceless in their own tax concerns.

Judge Little may be credited with industry. He has made hours for his court which expedite business. In these days when judges take long vacations under pay for the sake of doing private business of politics, it is refreshing to find a Judge who shows the effects of hustling serum in the blood.

A HARMLESS AGITATOR.

We do not regard the effort to bind the Oriental field hands into a Labor union as practicable and trust that the planters will not listen to any propositions from the agitator, "Col." Lake, should he make them, looking to the cessation of his efforts. This man Lake used the title of Doctor when he was here before and would probably be able to call himself a Field Marshal in case the planters should think it worth while to contract for his absence. But if he stays he can do no harm and money given him would be thrown away.

The Japanese are individualists in their work except when they form little companies for investment, and they have shown no tendency to enter unions on any large scale. They do not want to tie up part of their earnings in a defense fund; and the Japanese are so much under the thumb of their home government that they could not carry a strike to the extremes which white laboring men essay, and which are essential to success, fearing to incur, thereby, the displeasure of their authorities. Whenever emeutes have occurred on the sugar estates among Japanese coolies the Imperial Consul General here has promptly interfered and made a settlement. Japan wants its laborers to be a help rather than a hindrance to the development of this country, knowing that if they should become obnoxious, the value of Hawaii to Japan as a place to take surplus labor and thus relieve a dangerous congestion at home, would soon be abated. Should "Col." Lake or any other agitator succeed in putting the coolies in a rebellious frame of mind the Consul General would be obliged to send them to work. But for reasons stated we think he can get no influence over them what ever.

The Chinese have shown some capacity and inclination to form unions and get up strikes, but they are shrewd enough not to let themselves be made the catspaws of white rivals. They would not go into any scheme to make a wage schedule that would keep them from their favorite resort of underbidding. No one knows better than they that if wages were equal they would get no jobs that white men could do. So much for skilled labor. Then again to organize rice planters into a union would merely mean that other Chinese and Japanese would have to pay more for their staple food and this would soon put an end to unionism there.

Finally the planters have it in their power, if worst comes to worst, to draw so heavily upon the supplies of field labor now becoming available abroad as to submerge any attempt at a combine among others. Once there are more laborers in the vineyard than there are grapes to gather high-wage propositions must fail.

So, on the whole, "Col." Lake is not likely to bother anybody very much unless it be with importunities.

A LESSON OF THE STRIKE.

Los Angeles and San Diego have let some excellent chances slip during the present strike to do business with Honolulu. For a long time past this city has been an open market for staples such as Southern California produce, and up to the arrival yesterday of the Olympic there was an actual famine in some essential supplies. A shipload of flour and feed would have been taken at high prices at any time during the month of August and we do not doubt, that such a consignment would find ready buyers during the month of September. Had a cable been laid orders would doubtless have gone, long before this, to the Southern California ports.

We should think that commercial wisdom would suggest to some of our merchants the propriety of doing a regular business in certain lines with the Southern emporiums. Strikes and lockouts are always to be expected in San Francisco; but the walking delegate is not the monarch of all he surveys at Port Los Angeles and San Diego and the people there are so solicitous for sea trade that they would not tolerate any capricious interference with ocean commerce. We doubt that they would stand unofficial meddling of any kind. This being true they are more dependable sources of supply in certain lines than in San Francisco or the Sound ports. In good years they could give us heavy supplies of hay, grain, potatoes and desirable livestock; and in every season an ample invoice of canned goods. It would surprise some of our people to know how much commercial territory Los Angeles has taken away from San Francisco. Not only has the orange belt metropolis captured the trade of Arizona and of its own great continuity but it has invaded the San Joaquin almost as far as Fresno. It can meet San Francisco on the latter's own ground; and there is no reason to think that it would find itself handicapped in competition here.

The lesson of the present strike is to extend and diversify Honolulu's commercial connections. We are doing something with the Sound country but the interest there is so much enlisted in Alaska that Seattle and Tacoma jobbers do not bother themselves to please us. But Los Angeles and San Diego, if given the chance, would tumble over themselves and each other in trying to get our trade. It might pay to encourage that propensity.

CHINESE LABOR.

The decision of the Supreme Court, vesting in Congress the control of Territories, makes it possible to get special legislation for the admittance of Chinese labor to these islands. Whether there is any probability that such a course will be taken by Congress depends upon the fate of the broader proposition to amend or modify the Exclusion Act. If the influences against Chinese labor are strong enough to sustain the Geary law as a whole they will also be strong enough to prevent the introduction of Chinese here for special purposes.

Those who are seeking more Chinese for Hawaiian field labor would strengthen their case at Washington by urging the proviso that none of the intended immigrants nor any others of their race should be permitted to engage in the trades. The American voter does not care particularly if Chinamen till his fields and hew his wood. He is not cut out for a peasant and he does not want his son to be one; but he does object to Oriental competition in skilled labor. Whatever his reasons may be, the soundest economic principles sustain him. The highest duty of the State next to self-preservation, is to keep its citizens busy and contented, not by direct aid or employment, but by so shaping its economic affairs as to increase and diversify all the legitimate means of public industry and give the willing man or woman a chance. To import cheap skilled labor is to lessen the chance of one's countrymen, who are entitled to the right of way in return for the contributions they make to the defence and support of national institutions. The same would be true of unskilled labor except that it has now become a choice, not between Americans and foreigners so much as between one kind of foreigner and another. The rough and hard work of the Eastern States is mainly done by Italians, Hungarians, Poles and the riffraff of other European countries. Between these and the Chinese—a people whose industry and integrity are proverbial—a choice is easily made. If the latter crowd out the beetle-browed ruffians from the slums of Europe, the rioters, strikers and criminals who are dumped on our shores with every incoming ship, the better for American institutions.

So far as these islands are concerned the prosperity of every white man here would be enhanced by the introduction, with the trades restriction noted, of 5000 Chinese field hands per year for a term of years. The newcomers would steady the labor market, reduce the peril of strikes, be peaceable and industrious. The welfare of the islands calls for them and Congress could do Hawaii no better service than to permit it to bring them in.

THE INSANE ASYLUM.

We are much of the opinion that, irrespective of the rock crusher issue, the insane asylum ought to be moved beyond the limits of the city. We take the same view of the Queen's Hospital, though that of course is a private institution, and can stay or go as it pleases. As for the asylum it was originally put a long way from town because of the risk to get for its inmates the benefit of rural quiet. All this was also desirable in this climate, but the question of roads intervened and a location on the level had to be taken. With the lapse of years the town began to encroach upon the asylum and now a considerable number of people are living in its vicinity. More are to come. This must make the site less and less desirable.

Supt. Boyd is of the opinion that the asylum would do well to sell its present location for the large sum it ought to bring and put up modern structures on public land further out. An ideal site might be had just behind and a

trifle above Punchbowl—a place airy, quiet and magnificent view—ideal in case that it would not be in peril also of encroachment. There are sites on the lower slopes of Diamond Head and far up the Nuuanu valley, on the high rise at the foot of the precipitous ridges. The insane would be better off there than where they are now detained. The issue seems to be: Shall the asylum be removed to a more healthful place where better buildings can be had or shall the only convenient and suitable rock quarry, used to get material for street-making, be abandoned? If the former, money will be made by the sale of the present site and the chances of the recovery of insane patients bettered; if the latter, the cost of giving Honolulu acceptable streets must be greatly increased and the area of street improvement correspondingly lessened.

DANISH WEST INDIES.

Although the Danish West Indian islands are not needed so badly as they were, the United States may well buy them at the stated price, \$3,500,000, to avoid trouble about them later. It would be embarrassing if Denmark, failing of a customer here, should offer the islands to another European power. The United States, unless prepared to play the role of the dog-in-the-manger could not object to such a transfer; and to permit it might lead to the establishment of another fortified foreign outpost like Bermuda or Santa Lucia in or near North American waters. So, at \$3,500,000, it would be cheaper to buy. The people of the Danish possessions are anxious enough to get them. Their vote in favor of the move, a generation ago, was pretty nearly unanimous. Since then they have been living from hand to mouth, their little industries prostrate for the want of an American market. Latest reports indicate that the Stars and Stripes are raised over St. Thomas and St. Croix the inhabitants will greet them with the loyal enthusiasm, which such a sign of prosperity to come might be expected to attract. With Denmark's islands under our flag the control of the great waters washing the southern shores of the United States, the Eastern shores of Central America and the northern coast of South America will be chiefly in American hands. The insular owner next in interest will be Great Britain and after her France and Holland. But between them the Anglo-Saxon race will command the sea.

GERMAN ESPIONAGE.

The Advertiser has the word of responsible people on the Doric, that its story of the mission of the German officers on board is based on actual conversation (in vino veritas) overheard and carefully taken down.

That the story will be denied goes without the saying. The more truth there is in such an expose the more certain are denials to come.

It is significant that these officers are going to look carefully into the loyalty of German-Americans. The Berlin War Office, in case of hostilities between the Kaiser's Empire and the United States, would rely very much upon German-Americans—and do it, we believe, in vain. So far as we have observed newly-arrived German immigrants, they are strongly affected by the socialistic spirit which abhors imperialism, and while in deep sympathy with the Fatherland have no love for its scepter and throne. Where such men have acquired property they are Americans first and Germans afterwards and their sons, and daughters are not Germans at all. Those who hope to acquire property and are working to that end would naturally protect the soil that gives them their only chance in life. So on the whole the German-American population could not be depended on to give much aid and comfort to a German foe, whatever exceptions there might be in individual cases.

However, we wish the officers a pleasant trip. They will find a single State among the American forty-five which could absorb the German empire and have 51,122 square miles to spare; they will find an American population 75 per cent greater than that of Germany and a wealth as ample as that of England and Germany combined; natural resources which could not be exhausted by a century of war and a people who can muster 16,000,000 men of fighting age a greater proportion of whom are dead shots than can be said of any other people save the Boers.

When our friends the German officers confirm these facts they will be in shape to submit to the German War Office a report that it sadly needs.

It is pleasant to note that Hawaii continues to be quoted abroad. Eastern papers are saying:

Mrs. Theresa Wilcox, wife of the Hawaiian delegate to congress, was made indignant because the captain of the steamer Oceanic stopped her from having a hoohey-coohey dance in the saloon of his vessel for the amusement of the passengers. The captain, who had seen the dance in its native haunts, insisted that it was immoral, but Mrs. Wilcox took issue with him on that point.

And yet we sometimes wonder why respectable home-seekers do not tread upon each other's heels in an effort to acquire a residence in fair Hawaii.

If Congress will not consent to put a duty on coffee for the United States it might be induced to do it for Hawaii. Whether such a move would be popular here we cannot say, the law would indirectly tax all coffee drinkers in Hawaii for the support of coffee-growers, but at the same time would be in direct accord with the acceptable tariff policy of the United States. Under the recent insular decisions there can be little doubt that a special Hawaiian tariff could be lawfully framed.

John M. Creed, of Berkeley, Cal., a veteran of the Civil War, applied recently for a pension, and found that a woman in Ohio, posing as a widow, had been drawing his pension for many years. She actually the widow of another John M. Creed, who, however, is not entitled to a pension, not having served in the war. It is believed that others have obtained pensions the same fraudulent way.

Salt Rheum

It may become chronic.

It may cover the body with large, inflamed, burning, itching, scaling patches and cause intense suffering. It has been known to do so.

Do not delay treatment.

Thoroughly cleanse the system of the humors on which this ailment depends and prevent their return.

The medicine taken by Mrs. Ida E. Ward, Cove Point, Md., was Hood's Sarsaparilla. She writes: "I had a disagreeable itching on my arms which I concluded was salt rheum. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and in two days felt better. It was not long before I was cured, and I have never had any skin disease since."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. It is positively unequalled for all cutaneous eruptions. Take it.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The stable keepers on Maui are short of feed.

There has been a great number of luau in Wailuku the past week.

Laborers are now working at clearing off land on the Tantalus road.

The band will go to Kauai on the steamer Mikahala at 5 o'clock Thursday afternoon.

Contractor Burlem has completed the building for the teachers of Wailuku kindergarten.

Dr. Greenfield, of Honokaa, was thrown from his horse last Friday, and fractured his right leg.

B. F. Dillingham leaves for the Coast in about two weeks on plantation and Hilo Railroad business.

Kawaihae Seminary opened for the fall term Tuesday morning. Forty-eight new pupils were enrolled.

The steamer Oregonian may arrive here next Monday with a cargo of 6000 tons from New York and San Francisco.

The transport Sumner will sail for Manila, via Honolulu, on September 12, and will remain in Philippine waters.

A social dinner was given at Wailuku the first of this month. The Kahului Railroad employees were all present.

F. H. Hayselden, of Lanai, is in town. He may possibly make arrangements for a sale of his share of the island of Lanai.

Hikaloa Mill, in Hilo district, has finished grinding, the season's output being 10,814 tons. The mill will be closed until December 15th.

Alfred P. Ryan, the old-time boat-builder, is lying seriously ill at his home at Wailuku. His brother was summoned from Hilo yesterday.

The ship Benjamin F. Packard, which is on her way to Honolulu from Norfolk, was spoken on July 15, in latitude 11 north, longitude 23 west.

Oahu College will open on September 16th. Catalogues have been placed for distribution at all the bookstores, where they can be had for the asking.

Property taxes for 1901 are now due and payable to the assessors of the several districts. Same will become delinquent after the 15th of November.

David Unanue, at one time a prominent local athlete, was taken to the Hospital for Incurables last night. He is suffering from a severe attack of pleurisy.

There were one hundred deaths reported during the month of August. During the same period, there were thirty-seven marriage certificates issued, and thirty-six births reported.

The Kona Sugar Company is to extend their railroad six miles. This will be a stationary narrow gauge line with heavy rails. It will receive loads from temporary tracks and overhead wires.

C. S. Desky has bought a 2000-candle-power marine searchlight in San Francisco. He will install it on Pacific Heights, where it is expected to light up the scenery at night as far as Pearl Harbor.

The Anti-Saloon League is sending out purpose cards, with the intention of having people pledge themselves to give yearly amounts of from five to a hundred dollars, to be collected quarterly in advance.

The Myrtles had four six-oared crews out yesterday afternoon, as well as a shell crew. The Healanis had two six-oared crews out, and the harbor in the vicinity of the bathhouses presented a very busy appearance.

Wade Thayer, the attorney, left on the Kinau yesterday for Hilo and Paalo, Hawaii, for the purpose of arranging for the sale of the stock of C. T. Amama, who has been adjudged a bankrupt by the United States District Court.

The portrait of the late Paul Neumann, which Mr. Theodore Wores has been working on lately, is now completed. The Pacific Club committee, who ordered the picture, are delighted with it, because of its excellent likeness to the deceased jurist.

Captain Fuller, John Ouderkirk and Mr. Dyer, are to place the valuations on the respective properties of the Inter-Island and the Wilder steamship companies. When their report is ready the stockholders and directors of both companies will discuss the advisability of a consolidation.

The board of general appraisers have just reversed a decision made by Collector Stackable, placing "Arabian" under the classification of paint. Owing to the high duty on paint an appeal was made, with the result that the collector's decision was reversed on every point. This decision is important.

The transport Sheridan was scheduled to sail from San Francisco for Manila via Honolulu on August 31. The Warren will follow the Sheridan, but no date has been set. She will carry several hundred school teachers. The Sumner at present in dry dock, will remain at San Francisco for several weeks longer.

Thirty-two native mechanics who have been working on the new mill at Spreckelsville, returned to Honolulu by the Kinau. They were on a strike, having made a demand that they be paid \$12 a week, instead of \$10. They state that the Japs were paid \$1.50 a day, and that they themselves did much more work than the Japs, they wanted wages in proportion. It is said that a number of Japs have also stopped working after a fatal fall of one of their number from a roof. They want more wages because of the danger involved in both cases the same fraudulent way.

BUSINESS CARDS.

LYLE A. BICKLEY—Attorney at Law and Notary Public, F. O. Beckwith, Honolulu, H. L. King and Bethel St.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. L.

F. A. SCHAEFFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE—(Robert Lowrey, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 415 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—Freight and passengers for all island ports.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company, are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored thereon on the most favorable terms. For particulars, apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFFER & CO., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Castle & Cooke, LIMITED.

LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.

AGENTS FOR New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. OF BOSTON.

Alta Life Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S NEW YORK LINE.

SHIP HELEN BREWER will sail from NEW YORK for HONOLULU, on or about SEPTEMBER 1, 1901.

If sufficient inducements are offered For freight rates apply to CHAS. BREWER & CO., 57 Hily St., Boston.

C. BREWER & CO., LTD. Honolulu.

Wm. G. Irwin & Co., LIMITED.

Fire and Marine Insurance Agents.

AGENTS FOR THE Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, Alliance Assurance Company of London, Alliance Marine and General Insurance Co., Ltd., of London, Scottish Union National Insurance Company of Edinburgh, Wilhelms of Madgeburg General Insurance Company, Associated Assurance Co., Ltd., of Munich and Berlin.

Metropolitan Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST. HONOLULU, H. L.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hops, Skins and Tallow.

Purveyors to Oahu and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

HOBBON DRUG COMPANY, Agents for Kickapoo Medicine.

HOBBON DRUG COMPANY, Agents for Kickapoo Medicine.

HOBBON DRUG COMPANY, Agents for Kickapoo Medicine.

HOBBON DRUG COMPANY, Agents for Kickapoo Medicine.

HOBBON DRUG COMPANY, Agents for Kickapoo Medicine.

HOBBON DRUG COMPANY, Agents for Kickapoo Medicine.

HOBBON DRUG COMPANY, Agents for Kickapoo Medicine.

HOBBON DRUG COMPANY, Agents for Kickapoo Medicine.

HOBBON DRUG COMPANY, Agents for Kickapoo Medicine.

HOBBON DRUG COMPANY, Agents for Kickapoo Medicine.

HOBBON DRUG COMPANY, Agents for Kickapoo Medicine.

HOBBON DRUG COMPANY, Agents for Kickapoo Medicine.

HOBBON DRUG COMPANY, Agents for Kickapoo Medicine.

HOBBON DRUG COMPANY, Agents for Kickapoo Medicine.

HOBBON DRUG COMPANY, Agents for Kickapoo Medicine.

HOBBON DRUG COMPANY, Agents for Kickapoo Medicine.

HOBBON DRUG COMPANY, Agents for Kickapoo Medicine.

HOBBON DRUG COMPANY, Agents for Kickapoo Medicine.

VIEW ROADS ON HAWAII

Public Works Men Prepare for a Jaunt.

SUPERINTENDENT of Public Works J. H. Boyd and Assistant, Marston Campbell will leave on their tour of the island of Hawaii in the steamer Kinau, September 17th. They will be gone from this city for a period which may extend to four weeks, though the itinerary which has been prepared provides for three weeks of hard work in the covering of the various roads and other improvements which are proposed throughout the big island. Upon the results of their tour will hang all decisions as to what public works are to be prosecuted.

The trip of the Public Works officials has for object a thorough investigation of all the works now going on or proposed and as well the investigation of the route of the Kohala-Hilo railroad. As preparatory to the full accomplishment of their labors all road officials, prominent citizens and persons who are interested in road and other improvements, have been unofficially invited to meet the officials while on the tour. This will make it possible for the Superintendent to get at the ideas of the people of the various districts as to the proposed works, which are of vital importance to the community. In each district which is to be visited, appointments will be made as soon as the two men arrive on the island and find that their work may be arranged. For this reason the dates which have been set down now may be changed in so far as they are not absolute after the first ones, for there may be conditions arise which will make exact compliance with an itinerary impossible.

Leaving in the Kinau Tuesday, September 17th, the first stop will be at Mahukona the following day. From the point the trip will begin in actuality, in that the comparative comfort of a steamer, even in the channels, gives way to a buckboard. The route to be followed will be the main road about the island. There will be digressions to look into the route of the Kohala road, and two days will be spent in going over the roads and looking into the proposed new lines of communication. These include roads from Kapaa to Mahukona, Honokaa to Kapaau, Waialeale to Kaahulu, Kona to Honoahu, Mahukona to Puuhue, Puhuehau and Ka-

SCHLEY AND SAMPSON ARE ALIGNING THEIR WITNESSES FOR NAVAL INQUIRY



REAR ADMIRAL SCHLEY.



REAR ADMIRAL SAMPSON.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The list of witnesses prepared by Captain Lemly, judge advocate of the Schley court of inquiry, and transmitted to Admiral Schley yesterday, was made public by Captain Lemly today. It does not purport to be a complete list, but includes the principal witnesses who will be called by the judge advocate. The witnesses whom Admiral Schley had asked to be summoned are not included in the list. The list is as follows:

Rear-Admirals—William T. Sampson, Robley D. Evans, Francis J. Higginson, Charles S. Cotton, Henry C. Taylor.
Captains—French E. Chadwick, Caspar F. Goodrich, Charles D. Sigbee, William C. Wise, Francis A. Cooke, John H. McCalla, Theodore F. Jewell, William M. Folger, Robert M. Berry, John I. Hannum, retired.
Commanders—William P. Potter, Richard Wainwright, Joseph G. Eaton, Newton E. Mason, Seaton Schroeder, Giles B. Harber, James M. Miller, Lewis C. Heilner, Alexander B. Bates.
Lieutenant-Commanders—Sidney A.

Stanton, Nathaniel R. Usher, Albert W. Grant, Albion C. Horgson, William H. H. Southerland, William H. Schuetz, Templin M. Potts, Alexander Sharp, Jr., Lieutenants—Charles C. Marsh, Spencer S. Wood, Victor Blue, James G. Doyle, Charles Webster, John Hood, Charles H. Harlow, Charles W. Dyson, Kenneth McAlpine.

Captain William C. Dawson, U. S. M. C.
Lieutenant, Jr., grade, Ernest I. Bennett.
Ensign Henry G. Austin.
Acting Boatswain Dennis J. O'Connell.

Chief Quartermaster Nielson Anderson and others.
The list of court witnesses to be called by the Judge Advocate throws considerable light upon the lines of testimony which he will seek to adduce before the court. Admiral Sampson, as commander-in-chief of the fleet, of course, heads the list. Then follow the captains of all the ships engaged in the Santiago campaign with the exception of Captain Clarke, of the Oregon, and Captain Philip, of the Texas, the lat-

ter having died since the war. Evans was in command of the Iowa, Higginson of the Massachusetts, and Sharp was in command of the Vixen. Captain Dawson was commander of the marines aboard the Indiana. Lieutenant Marsh was on Sampson's staff; Wood was commander of the torpedo boat Dupont; Blue was aboard the Vixen; Doyle and Webster were on the Brooklyn; Hood was in command of the Hawk; Harlow was executive officer of the Vixen, Dyson was engineer of the Texas, and McAlpine assistant engineer of the Brooklyn. Lieutenant Bennett was on Sampson's staff, Ensign Austin was aboard the New York, and Boatswain O'Connell and Quartermaster Anderson were on the Brooklyn.

Edgar May, a clerk in the office of the Judge Advocate General, has been detailed to assist Judge Advocate General Lemly in the preparation and handling of papers before the court. Although not an assistant to Judge Advocate General Lemly in a technical sense, he will actually act in that capacity so far as the handling of the official papers, required by the Judge Advocate in the formal presentation of his case.

Edgar May, a clerk in the office of the Judge Advocate General, has been detailed to assist Judge Advocate General Lemly in the preparation and handling of papers before the court. Although not an assistant to Judge Advocate General Lemly in a technical sense, he will actually act in that capacity so far as the handling of the official papers, required by the Judge Advocate in the formal presentation of his case.

Edgar May, a clerk in the office of the Judge Advocate General, has been detailed to assist Judge Advocate General Lemly in the preparation and handling of papers before the court. Although not an assistant to Judge Advocate General Lemly in a technical sense, he will actually act in that capacity so far as the handling of the official papers, required by the Judge Advocate in the formal presentation of his case.

IN WORLD OF SPORT

Record of Events on Flood and Field.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—On the authority of a member of the New York Club it is stated that unless the Constitution can make a better showing the captain and crew of the Columbia will be substituted for the present company on the defender. Captain Barr, when asked about a report that the crews of the Columbia and the Constitution were to exchange places, said he had heard nothing of such a plan.

"Columbia," he said, "is in splendid condition, and it would be hard to improve her. I have no doubt she is faster than two years ago—how much faster it is impossible to say. The reason for her increased speed is the perfect fit of her mainsail."

On August 23 the Columbia gave the Constitution a good sound, beating around the Seawanhaka triangular course.

On August 24th the Columbia defeated the Constitution for the eighth time.

One hundred and fifty thousand dollars has been sent from England to wager on Shamrock II.

The Boston yacht, Independence, has been broken up.

Shamrock II is said by New York experts to be a wonder. She made a remarkably good showing in her first trial spin. The challenger carries her great sails easily, and points very high. She is remarkably quick in all her movements, and is conceded to be a most dangerous cup contestant.

At Readville, Cresceus lowered the track record by three-quarters of a second. He also broke the world's record of final quarters, by trotting the distance in 2:29 3/4.

The \$10,000 2:25 pace, at Readville, was won by Frazier in three straight heats. Best time, 2:11 1/4.

At Readville Borlame won the 2:03 class trot, equalling his record of 2:07 1/4.

The Duke of Portland's William III won the \$10,000 Hurst Park Lennox stakes, defeating Volodyosky, the Derby winner. The distance was a mile and a half.

On September 9th The Abbott will go against the world's trotting record, held by Cresceus.

Two New York bookmakers bet large sums on telegraphic request of Alonzo Whiteman. Funds were alleged to have been in deposit in a bank. The operators prepared to collect \$40,000, when the swindle was discovered.

The Western Jockey Club has reinstated all the horses stationed at Kinloch Park, whose horses were outlawed for racing over Turf Congress tracks.

The California Jockey Club will give two jumping races every week during the coming racing season.

Audobon Boy won the Park Brewery \$10,000 stake for 2:10 paces at Narragansett Park, in three straight heats. The winner made a new record of 2:08 flat. After the race the horse was purchased by James Hanley, of Providence, R. I.

The Twentieth Century Club, of San Francisco, has secured the Jeffries-Rublin battle, which will take place in November.

Perry Queenar, of Milwaukee, and Rufe Turner, of Stockton, fought a twenty-round draw.

List of Locomotives, Cane Cars and Portable Track For Sale by The Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company.

Two BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVES, 24" gauge 6 wheels connected, 6 feet 2" wheel base, 30" wheels, cylinders 10" x 14", side pump and injector, weight 12 tons, 8-wheel tenders, 1200-gallon tanks.

Fifty SPARE TUBES, spare pistons, rings and stems, hangers, springs, shoes and wedges, injector, oil cups, etc., etc.

One BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE, 24" gauge, four 22" drivers, 40" wheel base, single pony truck in rear, weight 8 tons, 4-wheel tender, 800-gallon tank, cylinders 10" x 10", 2 headlamps, also fitted with saddle tank.

One spare SMOKESTACK, spare hangers, springs, pistons, shoes and wedges, etc.

Four hundred CANE CARS.

Twenty-five FLAT CARS for hauling railroad iron.

Five miles of 12-pound PORTABLE TRACK, with steel sleepers of the Fowler patent.

Five to ten miles of 12-pound PERMANENT TRACK, together with fish plates. No bolts or spikes for same.

This whole outfit is a 2-foot gauge, and practically in good working order.

The cars have a capacity of 3 to 4 tons of cane.

The reason for selling same is on account of increasing the gauge of roads, consequently necessitating new rolling stock.

Prices for same can be had of Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd., Honolulu, or the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company, Spreckelsville, Maui.

Goods will be delivered F. O. B., Kahului wharf, Maui.

USE Komet Soda

AT HOME,
At the Club, at your Receptions and at all Social Gatherings, it is so refreshing. Carbonated by the

**CONSOLIDATED
SODA WATER WORKS CO.,**

Sole Agents for the Territory of Hawaii.

Office and works, 601 Fort St.
Telephone Main 71.

VARIETY

IS THE SPICE OF LIFE!

Have you seen the variety of articles now displayed in our front window?

Following is a partial list.

Hose	Breeding Cages
Sprinklers	Parrot Cages
Dust Pans and	W. W. Brushes
Brushes	Whisk Brooms
Dusters	Hand Bellows
Paint Brushes	Hunting Knives
Floor Brooms	Butcher Knives
Cash Boxes	Kitchen Knives
Axes	Monkey Wrenches
Hatchets	Lemon Squeezers
Stove Polish	Carpenter's Saws
Stove Brushes	Family Meat Saws
Picture Hooks	Butcher Scales
Electric Wire	Spring Balances
Curry Combs	Family Scales
Machine Oil	Bird Cage Springs
Shoe Blacking	Carpenter's Rules
Silver Polish	Harness Soap
Sapoline	Harness Blacking
Silico	Chamois Skins
Butcher Steels	Meat Choppers
Ice Chippers	Butcher's Cleavers
Ice Shaves	Family Cleavers
Rat Traps	Garden Trowels
Wood Saws	Garden Forks
Ice Saws	Tea Strainers
Butcher Saws	Chandeller Hooks
Cane Knives	Squeeze Brushes
Ice Tongs	Tobacco Cutters
Cork Screws	Axe Grease
Cane Openers	Tape Measures
Harness Oil	Shelf Brackets
Sponges	Scrubbing Brushes
Coffee Mills	Polishing Nails
Hammers	Washing Ammonia
Call Bells	Horse Brushes
Scissors	Wire Door Mats
Screw Drivers	Bird Cage Hooks
Tacks	Hooks and Eyes
Ice Picks	Fruit Presses
Grass Shears	Pruning Shears
Bird Cages	Shoe Brushes
Family Grind Stones	

W. W. Dimond & Co.,
LIMITED.

—Dealers in—
CROCKERY, GLASS, AND
HOUSEFURNISHING
UTENSILS.

Sole Agents for the
CELEBRATED JEWEL
STOVES and
REFRIGERATORS.
GURNEY

TRYING TO MAKE A BASIS OF PEACE FOR STEEL STRIKERS

PITTSBURG, Aug. 28.—Probable peace for the striking steel workers within ten days was the interesting topic in strike circles here today, but nothing definite could be learned. President Shaffer said that in the face of gains made by the strikers he would not back down from his original position.

The steel officials reiterated their previous statements that no overtures for peace had come from the strikers and that the strike could only be settled by the return of the men to their places.

The peace proposition sent out by President Shaffer to the members of the executive board of the Amalgamated Association for their approval previous to presentation to the United States Steel Corporation by the representatives of the National Civic Federation lends color to the peace rumors and the provisions of the plan were being discussed by the strikers at Lindsay and McCutcheon's works today.

The proposition provides for a provisional scale not to be signed for this plant leaving recognition of the union open. The men stated that they were prepared to return to work tomorrow under these conditions. They stated that all they would require will be that the Amalgamated scale be paid and that union men be allowed perfect liberty and no discrimination.

Notwithstanding the reports that all preparations had been made, the tin plate mill at Demmler did not resume this morning. It was reported that 200

Kaohoe and \$500 for a line from Hoopua to Miloli.

In this part of the island there will be some attention given to the selection of a site for the landing which will be necessary in view of the sugar interests which are growing. There is proposed a line of railroad around this coast and much will depend upon the selection of the port. The points which are to be considered are Kailua and Neapoo.

This will permit the officials to close their tour and return to this city at least by October 12th.

The Philippine War.

MANILA, Aug. 28.—Owing to the heavy rains active operations against the insurgents in the island of Samar have been temporarily suspended.

Captain Harry C. Hale, with a detachment of the Twentieth Infantry has been engaged with Gonzales in Batangas Province. It was at first thought that Malvar, the insurgent leader in that district, was present. The insurgents fled. A few

machinists and helpers went back at the works of the National Tube Company, but this is denied by the strikers.

Wheeling dispatches today say that nothing is known of the alleged conference of labor leaders said to have been held there recently to devise a plan to settle the steel strike and the story is believed to be without foundation.

President Shaffer at noon again denied the persistent reports of early settlement of the strike.

"There is nothing in the peace talk," said he. "I have denied these rumors often enough to make the people believe it."

Reverting to the Wheeling story, he said:

"I do not know what unconcerned parties are doing but it will have no effect on us."

PRESIDENT MITCHELL'S STATEMENT

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—President John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers of America, has issued a statement, in which he says:

"The agreement reached between the men and the operators in 1900 amounted to an increase of \$25,000,000 annually, for two hundred thousand men, secured at an expenditure of \$300,000, which is a bigger dividend than the Standard Oil Company or the Morgan banking company ever paid."

"At the April convention, at an expenditure of \$3,000, concessions were granted amounting to an increase of \$7,000,000 annually."

Philippines were captured and two Americans were wounded.

More Money Needed.

The Japanese Boarding School has been making good progress during the past six months, but is still in need of funds. Its receipts for six months were \$120.35. Its disbursements \$148.55, leaving a deficit of \$28.20. The deficit shown in the last previous report was \$18.25. A circular says:

"A cause of the financial difficulties is that we are supporting poor children. Six of them are being supported free of charge and two are paying half rates, owing to the poverty of their parents. I hope our kind-hearted friends will lend a helping hand for these poor children, and assist us in our financial difficulties."

Prince John Ghika is to marry Miss Hazel Singer, granddaughter of the American sewing machine man. The daughter of I. M. Singer, all married prince while his widow became the Duchess de Cazes. Another member of the family is the Princess Edmond de Polignac.

JUDGE HUMPHREYS CRITICALLY ILL

To Undergo a Surgical Operation
Which May Result
Fatally.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—Judge Abram S. Humphreys of Hawaii is lying in a Chicago hospital in a critical condition. He was en route to Hawaii from Washington, where he had made answer to charges against him, when taken sick. The strain of several months of worry caused a breakdown in his health and makes an operation, which may prove fatal, necessary. It will be performed some time this week.

Judge Humphreys first gained prominence from his participation in Republican politics in Mississippi. Six years ago he went to Hawaii and at once took part in the revolution which finally resulted in the formation of the republic. He is 35 years of age.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—Judge Abraham S. Humphreys' race half around the globe to vindicate himself in the eyes of his associates in Hawaii has been interrupted in Chicago. He is now lying in a hospital preparing for an operation which physicians say will probably result fatally.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The formal charges preferred by members of the Honolulu bar against Judge Humphreys, who is now in this country, were received at the Department of Justice today and forwarded at once to Attorney-General Knox at Pittsburgh.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Attorney-General Knox has returned to the city, presumably to take up, among other things, the charges which have been preferred against Judge Humphreys of Honolulu.

CAME NEAR BEING A CRIPPLE.

Josh Weather, of Loogootee, Ind., U. S. A., is a poor man, but he says he would not be without Chamberlain's Pain Balm if it cost five dollars a bottle, for it saved him from being a cripple. No external application is equal to this liniment for stiff and swollen joints contracted muscles, stiff neck, sprains and rheumatic and muscular pains. It has also cured numerous cases of partial paralysis. It is for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Territory.

Hays Holds On.

ST. LOUIS, Mo. Aug. 28.—The Post-Dispatch today says: A telegram from Charles M. Hays, president of the Southern Pacific Railway, to a St. Louis friend, announces that he has not yet resigned his position as president of the road, and that at present he has no idea of doing so.

LOVE WAS TOO GREAT

So Writes Kealoa, Murderer and Suicide.

Before firing the shot which ended his own life, Kealoa, the murderer of Maria Kalamake, wrote a lengthy epistle to High Sheriff Brown, Deputy Sheriff Andrew Cox, and "to the whole world."

In the letter Kealoa sets forth the reasons for his mad acts and concludes with a warning to womankind in general against trifling and inconstancy.

He said that he killed the woman and himself because of the great and passionate love for her. According to the letter, he and the dead woman became engaged to be married on May 25th. After then on three different occasions, his sweetheart asked him to take her to Honolulu in order that the ceremony might be performed, and backed out at the last moment, after all preparations had been made.

Kealoa writes that Maria and her friends were constantly resorting to Kealoa to make his love for her stronger. To quote from the letter:

"Things that were told to me by the one I loved, and she said the result of the Kahunaism was that the gods told her that it would not be good for her to be married to me."

After the third refusal to marry him, Kealoa writes:

"I left Honolulu without seeing the one I loved, but at Waianae she came into the car where I was sitting and began talking to me, but I did not answer her. At Kaena, where my place is and where I followed my trade of fishing, I left the train and got out. My loved one went back to Waianae. I lived alone at this place, keeping all my sorrows to myself, although whether I slept or was awake, in the night or in the day, and in the rain and in the wind, or when the sun was shining, I was always thinking of her and she was before me. I loved her more than any man ever loved any woman, but this woman, after I had understood many girls, this one humbugged me all the time in every way."

Later on Kealoa and Maria again patched up their differences and everything went smoothly with them until the last of July, when the woman went to Honolulu. Of what took place between them on her return Kealoa says:

"When she came back she acted queer and disgraced me, and I was of course somewhat angry. She did not stay with me, and she acted so queer that I couldn't understand her and I was very much downhearted and hurt. About this time I began to think of doing what now you know I have done. As I had satisfied myself that she was only getting me to love her and then throw me off, and getting me to love her again and throwing me off, I felt very bad. It isn't right. It is something like a fish biting at a bait and then letting go, and then biting again and letting go, and so on."

The letter concludes with the following warning:

"So after having read this, my statement regarding my case, I warn all women of all kinds, white or black, that you now see the result of what will happen to you when you trifle with the love of a man. You may think it is smart and that it is fun, but it is very wrong, as you see the result. I have had to do something that is not good. It must be taken into consideration that the one I loved was not stupid, and that she was well educated and had lived with intelligent husbands, who are now dead. And this is all due to Kahunaism. And I ask the Catholic church to try to prevent people from resorting to Kahunaism. The woman I loved claimed to be a Catholic, but she did not live up to the rules, for she mixed up with Kahunaism, and has caused me to commit a black deed."

"Although some may say I am foolish to do this and that I could get other sweethearts, as I am a young man, but this is not so for me, I am of a very determined nature, and when I love once I love always. I am 26 years old and the woman I love is 20 years of age, but her actions and manners are those of a child. I never heard of a woman of her age doing what she had done, and she has paid the penalty for she will be dead when the black deed is done. It is best for a woman once loving a man to love him always, and to live with him in happiness so that she will then be an ornament to the home, like a hat that is fit for the king to wear."

"With these few words to you women of all kinds, and my love to you all, I cease writing, and I want you to all mourn for me, from Ewa all over the country. I have died owing to the one I love."

"Executed the 29th day of August, 1901, with my seal

"KEALOHA PAUOLE MAKAIHI."

A postscript to the letter, addressed to the legislature, asking the members to see to it that women be not allowed to trifle in matters of love, reads:

"It is not good that women should do this, for it results in black deeds and is a very wrong thing. I ask the legislature to prevent women from fooling with the love that is in men's hearts and from making men love them just to throw away the love and bring men to commit black deeds as I have done."

THE NEWS FROM ABROAD

It is about ten years ago, says Mrs. Gray, "that I became acquainted with Seigel's Syrup—a time when I greatly needed something having healing virtue in it."

"A cousin of mine in the old country (near London) had for years been a perfect martyr to indigestion. His trouble was principally a violent colic from torpid stomach and liver."

"After years of almost hopeless suffering he finally discovered in Seigel's Syrup a perfect remedy. I presume he first came to know of it through reading some kind of advertisement. It does not matter."

"As I always keep up a regular correspondence with my relatives they were aware of the dreadful condition I was in with indigestion."

"Naturally they lost no time in letting me know of my cousin's marvelous recovery—after he had vainly expended a deal of money in seeing doctors and so forth."

"They said Mother Seigel's Syrup

SAN FRANCISCO WATER FRONT STRIKE STILL ON

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 28.—The water front is still tied up and the end of the strike, which has lasted for more than five weeks, seems as far off as ever. The efforts of various bodies of citizens and of the Board of Supervisors, to bring the employers and the men together, have proved unavailing. While there have been several cases of assault there has been nothing like a riot as yet, but the authorities are on the alert and are ready to cope with any outbreak that may come. It is understood that the military will be called out upon the first sign of trouble.

The Employers' Association admits that the business being done is away below the average of the transactions. The managers for the Employers' fight admit that there are 146 vessels tied up, and that these are in the coasting and island trade. One wheat ship alone has been able to go to sea since the strike began. There is constant trouble in getting the liners loaded. The Pacific Mail Company has its stevedores, non-union negroes, quartered upon the steamer City of Para, where they spend all the time. Every gate to the wharves is picketed by the strikers, and any non-union man leaving the docks is attacked and beaten. The only way any of the workmen is able to get into the city is to get away from the dock by boat. One Japanese cabin boy of the Gaelic was beaten so badly that he was laid up for several days.

The statements of the condition of affairs made by the strikers and the employers differ materially. Perhaps the mean might be a fair estimate of the true condition of affairs. The strikers say the number of Federation men out is 12,000; the number working on the front is 500; teamsters working, 300; vessels tied up, 300; percentage of business done, 35 up, 300; percentage of business done, 35 up, 300; men working, 1,700; teamsters, 600; vessels tied up, 146; percentage of business being done, 65.

There are now engaged in the protection of union teamsters and other workers, 65 special policemen, or nearly forty per cent more than the regular force of the city. There are almost daily reports of attacks made upon men who are anxious to work. In the case of twenty-two machinists who were brought west to work in the Union Iron Works, eight refused to work and the others were several times sent to the hospital. Among the many demonstrations was a parade of the idle men, which brought nearly 10,000 marchers to the streets. It is no thought likely that there will be any change in the situation for some weeks, or until one of the parties to the struggle exhausts its resources.

ing in the river Spey

Severe typhoons are reported from the China seas, and a succession of earthquake shocks in Japan.

A locomotive ran off the track and into a cannery factory at Janesville, Wis., causing a loss of \$150,000.

Thirty thousand dollar targets have been erected at Sandy Hook for the tests of the new Gathmann gun.

A Cuban newspaper man was assassinated at Manzanillo for attacking the rural guard in his newspaper.

Eduard de Reszke has found a voice of marvelous quality in a writer at Delmonico. He will educate it.

Lipton is reported as saying that the coming race, including the building of his boat, would cost him \$1,000,000.

Admiral Sampson has employed W. H. Staylor, a New York lawyer, to represent him before the court of inquiry.

Boers are still active in Cape Colony. The Burgher commandants may hold captured British soldiers as hostages.

Heber J. Grant and three other elders from Utah have arrived in Yokohama to establish Mormonism in the Orient.

The story that Princess Hatsfeldt had forced a compromise and obtained \$500,000 from the Huntington heirs is denied.

Chicago machinist strikers are taking snap shots of "scabs" and will circulate the pictures among the unions of America.

Robert Kraus, the sculptor of Boston, has gone insane because he had no means to finish his masterpiece, Belshazzar.

Miss Adelaide Roddy, daughter of a sail-maker at Vallejo, Cal., is to marry Captain M. Trayner, son of a Scotch lord.

Schley has closed the Howison incident by refusing to question Admiral Howison about his alleged interview on the Santiago light.

Mrs. Ella Smith, a prominent society woman of Brooklyn, has been killed by the fall of a great mass of ice in the Swiss Alps.

Joseph D. Redding, who negotiated the compromise between the Princess Hatsfeldt and the Huntington estate, will get a \$200,000.

The United States Collector of Customs at Nogales, Arizona, has been arrested for conspiracy to smuggle Chinese across the border.

The Attorney General has sustained the Secretary of the Navy in refusing to pay the royalty on armor plate until passed upon by the courts.

Dr. E. Benj. Andrews, of the University of Nebraska, has caused much comment by preaching a sermon against the indiscriminate abuse of rich men.

The Battered National Union will boycott the cash registers, ostensibly to help the strikers at the works of the Dayton, O., Cash Register Company.

T. W. Lawson will spend over a million dollars on several islands on the Maine coast, changing them into a miniature Venice. A game preserve will be included.

Miss Clara Maas, of New Jersey, a nurse, has died at Havana from yellow fever, which came from a mosquito-bite. She was the third victim of the six persons who made the experiment.

The fee of the attorneys in the Fair case amounted to \$35,000. The court stenographer received \$32,000, and the amount of the estate on which the commissions were computed was \$17,871,645.69.

Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, the Daily Chronicle believes, will be appointed successor to the late Lord Herschell as head of the delegation representing British interests in the Joint High Commission.

The death of Miss Maude Coleman Woods is reported from Charlottesville, Va. She was pronounced the most beautiful woman in America by a committee from the Pan-American Exposition, and her profile adorns all the medals issued by the Board of Awards.

The Home Savings and Trust Company of Des Moines, Iowa, has liquidated its business.

By the sinking of the German steamer Libau, near Stettin, eight persons were drowned.

Knights Templar are gathering at Louisville, for the twenty-eighth triennial convocation.

A German writer in a Berlin paper says England's navy is far behind all latest improvements.

Three ships from Lynn, Canada, ports brought over a half million in Klondike gold to Seattle.

The National Army Spanish War Veterans met in annual session at Buffalo, N. Y. and elected officers.

Mooreville Oregon is threatened by forest fires which are destroying the best timber which are a draw of the State.

Mr. Justice Stephen J. Field died in Oakland Saturday, August 24th.

Cardinal Gibbons upon his return from Rome, declared he had heard nothing of the making of American cardinals.

"Swifwater Bill" Carter the Klondike boomer has eloped with his fourteen-year-old niece, and is charged with kidnapping.

T. W. Martin of Delano, Cal., gave \$275 and \$100 worth of jewelry to his fiancée at Portland, Ore. and she and the men were while on the way to the wedding of one of the daughters of the other were run down by a train and killed at Santa Fe, N. M.

The river steamer Dauntless was rammed and sunk by the Mary Garratt just below Stockton, Cal. but all the crew and passengers were saved.

Earl Russell serving a term in Walla Walla jail for beating upon his wife.

ANAEMIA OF PORTO RICANS

Official Points for the Hawaiian Doctors.

Captain Slater, U. S. A., of Camp McKinley, is just in receipt of a copy of the report of the Military Governor of Porto Rico, sent him by Major John Van R. Hoff, Surgeon, U. S. A. who made a "valuable report on the health of Porto Rico. The report on the prevalence of anaemia is of especial interest to Hawaii on account of the large importation of Porto Ricans as laborers for the plantations. Anaemia is discussed at length and the military surgeons believe they are now in a position to treat the disease which has carried off more Porto Ricans than any other malady.

Lieut. Bailey K. Ashford, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., has discovered that the disease is due to the presence of a parasite in the blood. He is supported by eminent medical authority. He states that in 1890, eighteen per cent of all deaths was due to anaemia since then there has been a steady and gradual increase, until, in 1899, 22.5 per cent of all deaths came from this cause. During the seven months covered by his statistics there were 6,456 deaths due to anaemia. In his opinion the present rate of forty-two per thousand would be reduced to thirty-one if the causes of anaemia were eliminated. These causes are of such a nature as to affect the poorest people almost alone.

A majority of the island's population is composed of "peons," who are scattered over every portion of the country, living in poor hovels and subsisting on the merest apology for food. This is the class in which the large mortality occurs. Major Hoff states there seems to have been no effort made by the resident physicians to investigate the causes of this condition and definite knowledge on this point is lacking. The poverty of the population, with the resultant lack of nutrition, is probably in itself the cause of a small per cent of these deaths but he states that this in the great majority of cases, is merely contributory to a disease which has long been recognized in all tropical countries, but only practically demonstrated in Porto Rico since the American occupation, and by an army surgeon. He refers to ankylotomiasis.

At Ponce, in December of 1899, Lieut. Ashford made what seems to have been the first record of the discovery of the ankylotomiasis on the island. His official report, which is partly as follows, will give Hawaiian doctors a clue to the proper treatment of anaemic Porto Ricans now here:

I have the honor to report upon twenty cases of the severe anaemia commonly seen among the poor of this island. One of the first observations made among professional men here is the prevalence of anaemia, especially among the poor. This is at first attributed usually to starvation or poor food, then to malaria, and then to the "climate." Through the kindness of the physicians of Ponce I am able to state something as to the mode of treatment adopted up to this time. Some have observed that the ignorant peon treated himself by purging, with beneficial effects for a time, and a relapse to previous conditions soon afterwards. Iron and arsenic have been prescribed largely, but with little benefit. Some physicians have frankly declared it beyond their power to cope with the disease, which they regarded as a pernicious, progressive anaemia of obscure origin. The stools have been examined, but no worms being evident, the case as a cause was dismissed. I was led to examine the faeces for the ova of ankylotomiasis duodenalis, and found them in great numbers. Soon after a large dose of tylenol brought away the parasites male and female. No sooner had I stated my results to the physicians of this city than they agreed as to the diagnosis and verified the parasite and its eggs. Their testimony is as follows:

1. This disease is the most destructive and general disease of Porto Rico.

2. It is found typically and very frequently among the poor and badly fed.

3. Most cases are similar.

4. Bad food and bad hygiene is responsible for much of its power for evil.

5. Blood foods have never exercised more than a temporary influence on the course of this disease.

6. Improvement follows purgation.

7. Up to this time the existence of this parasite had not been proved on this island and if proved, not within their knowledge.

In studying this disease I have taken twenty cases which I considered typical of Porto Rican anaemia or "tropical chlorosis." These cases were selected from the provisional field hospital for indigent and sick Porto Ricans established after the flood of August 10, 1899, in this city.

A COMMUNICATION

Mr. Editor—Allow me to speak a few words in favor of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I suffered for three years with the bronchitis and could not sleep at night. I tried several doctors and various patent medicines, but could get nothing to give me any relief until my wife got a bottle of this valuable medicine which has completely relieved me. W. S. Brockman, Baggett, Mo. U. S. A. This remedy is for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co. Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Territory.

become a citizen of the United States, making his home in Nevada.

The Venezuelan government is preparing a full statement of all troubles for submission at Washington to prevent intervention in favor of Colombia.

Reverend H. Logan was killed by a freight train at Napa, Junction Cal. his body catching in the switch frog and breaking him beneath the cars.

The new color line was raised in St. Erme Hotel, London by an American, who the manager would not ask the negro to leave and the matter was dropped.

BEAUTIFUL SKIN

Soft White Hands Luxuriant Hair Produced by CUTICURA SOAP.

MILLIONS OF WOMEN USE CUTICURA SOAP exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and chaffings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients, and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines, in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet and BEST baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour,

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the severest humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free, of Aust. Depot, R. Towns & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: Listeron Ltd., Cape Town. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

YOU WILL

MISS A. GOOETHING

IF YOU DON'T SEND TO US FOR

Hardware, Bicycles, Ship Chandlery, Sporting Goods, Paints, Oils, Etc.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

E. O. HALL & SON, LIMITED.

IN THEIR BIG NEW STORE.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President. E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER CO.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:— PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER, SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC. Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN		FOR SAN FRANCISCO	
GAILIC	SEPT. 11	DORIC	SEPT. 4
HONGKONG MARU	SEPT. 11	NIPPON MARU	SEPT. 12
CHINA	SEPT. 11	PERU	SEPT. 27
COPTIC	SEPT. 17	COPTIC	OCT. 1
AMERICA MARU	SEPT. 17	AMERICA MARU	OCT. 8
NIPPON MARU	OCT. 4	PEKING	OCT. 15
PERU	OCT. 12	GAILIC	OCT. 22
COPTIC	OCT. 20	HONGKONG MARU	NOV. 1
AMERICA MARU	OCT. 20	CHINA	NOV. 9
PEKING	NOV. 7	DORIC	NOV. 12
GAILIC	NOV. 14	NIPPON MARU	NOV. 20
HONGKONG MARU	NOV. 28	PERU	NOV. 28
CHINA	NOV. 28	COPTIC	DEC. 5
DORIC	DEC. 12		DEC. 12
NIPPON MARU	DEC. 18		

For general information, apply to P. M. S. S. Co.

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS.

WHARF AND WAVE.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday, September 3.
Am. bk. Olympic, Gibba, sixteen days from San Francisco; 8:30 a. m.
Am. schr. Ariel, Slater, twenty-one days from Tacoma; 9 a. m.
Str. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Lahaina, Maalaea, Kona and Kau, at 4 a. m., with 9,184 bags sugar, 57 bags coffee, 238 bundles bananas, 34 kegs butter, 33 bags awa, 2 bales tobacco, 1 iron tank, 239 bundles hides, 9 pigs, 2 horses, and 307 packages sundries.

Wednesday, September 4.

S. S. Gaelic, Finch, from San Francisco; off port at 5 a. m.
Str. Mikahala, Gregory, from Koloa, Helele, Makawell and Waimea, at 10 a. m., with 3,196 bags sugar and 30 packages sundries.

Thursday, September 5.

S. S. Doric, Smith, from the Orient; 10 p. m.
Str. Hawaii, Berg, from Hilo and Kawaihae, at 5:30 a. m., with 60 head of cattle and 70 cords of wood.
Str. Lehua, Napala, from Molokai ports, at 5:30 a. m., with 15 head cattle, 1 horse, 5 packages sundries.

DEPARTED.

Tuesday, September 3.
Schr. Malolo, for Hanalei and Kalihiwai; 5 p. m.
Schr. Ada, for Hanalei and Kalihiwai; 5 p. m.
Schr. Kaukaouli, for Hamakua ports; 5 p. m.
Str. James Makee, Tallett, for Kapa and Kilauea; 4 p. m.
Str. Kinan, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports; 5 p. m.
Str. Lehua, Napala, for Molokai ports; 5 p. m.
Str. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, for Kauai ports; 5 p. m.
Str. Claudine, Parker, for Maui ports; 5 p. m.
Str. Iwalani, Greene, for Kanaapali, Lahaina, Honokaa and Kukuhaele; 4 p. m.

Wednesday, September 4.

Str. Wajaleale, Piltz, for Hanamaulu; 5 p. m.
Schr. Blanche & Ella, for Hanalei and Kalihiwai; 5 p. m.
Str. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, for Lahaina and Kanaapali; 5 p. m.
Str. Noeau, Wyman, for Punaluu; 5 p. m.
Str. Niihau, W. Thompson, for Anahola; 5 p. m.
Schr. Ada, for Hanalei and Kalihiwai; 9 a. m.
Schr. Rob Roy, for Pearl City; 9:40 a. m.
S. S. Gaelic, Finch, for the Orient; 8 p. m.
Str. J. A. Cummins, Searie, for Oahu ports; 8 a. m.

Thursday, September 5.

Schr. Concord, Mana, for Kawaihae and Paauilo; 2 p. m.
Schr. Lady, Nelson, for Koolau ports; 2 p. m.
Schr. Blanche & Ella, for Hanalei and Kalihiwai; 2 p. m.
Str. Mikahala, Gregory, for Helele, Hanapepe, Makawell, Kekaha and Waimea; 5 p. m.
Str. Maui, Bennett, for Hawaii ports; 5 p. m.
Str. Lehua, Napala, for Molokai and Maui ports; 5 p. m.
Am. schr. Reporter, Dahloff, for the Sound; a. m.

STOCK RANCH FOR SALE

Col. Norris May
Sell Kahuku
Ranch.

It is reported in financial circles that W. F. Reynolds is at present in Honolulu as the agent for Colonel Norris, proprietor of Kahuku Ranch, Hawaii, for the purpose of disposing of the property. It is noted about that Mr. Reynolds has the deeds in his possession and that negotiations for the sale of the ranch, which once went zigzagging through the local courts, is contemplated. Mr. Reynolds was formerly the owner of the Golden Rule Ranch in this city, and, after disposing of his interests therein, a couple of years ago, went to the island of Hawaii, where he eventually became connected with the land in question.

It was generally understood among the stock brokers that Mr. Reynolds, when he went to Kahuku Ranch, was the agent of a broker and real estate man of this city, and that while at the ranch he would endeavor to negotiate the purchase of the property. Mr. Reynolds' proposition at that time did not seem satisfactory to Colonel Norris, and nothing came of the attempt. It is said that Mr. Reynolds had financial backing to a certain extent and that the greater part of the deal was to be consummated through the medium of promissory notes. Colonel Norris refused to consider the proposition.

Later on, Mr. Andrade, now an attorney, desired to purchase the Kahuku Ranch and made advances to that end. The sale was about to be consummated when Colonel Norris decided not to sell. J. O. Carter, who was acting as agent for Colonel Norris, then negotiated with Brewer & Co. for the sale of the ranch. When Colonel Norris entered a peculiar objection on the ground that he would not part with his holdings to a "missionary." The sale was repudiated and suit was entered in the courts, which was decided against Brewer & Co.

The purchase price at that time was said to be in the neighborhood of \$100,000. Kahuku Ranch is now said to be on the market for considerably less.

Unsatisfactory Edict.

PEKING, Aug. 21.—The Imperial edict forbidding the importation of arms and munitions of war is not satisfactory to the foreign Ministers. A meeting of the Ministers has been called to discuss the edict. It ignores the vital fact that the prohibition applies to the Government and that it is part of the Government's punishment. The edict makes it appear to be merely the Government's voluntary act, prohibiting Chinese subjects from importing arms and ammunition as the country is disturbed by brigands.

FRANCE AND THE PORTE

M. Constans Leaves Constantinople for Paris.

PARIS, Aug. 27.—A semi-official note has been issued announcing that the Porte, not having carried out its undertakings with regard to the disputed questions between the French and Ottoman governments, M. Constans, the French Ambassador, acting under instructions from the Foreign Minister of France, left Constantinople August 26th, the date named in his last communication to the Porte on the subject.

An arrangement had been effected August 17th and its terms drafted by the Ottoman Foreign Minister, with the approval of the Sultan, who had promised M. Constans that the text should be handed to him August 18th. M. Constans telegraphed to Paris August 19th, that none of the promises had been fulfilled, and M. Delcasse, Minister of Foreign Affairs, August 21st telegraphed M. Constans that in view of so flagrant a disregard of the promises the negotiations could no longer be continued, and requested M. Constans to inform the Porte that he had received orders to leave Constantinople.

On August 23d M. Constans communicated with the Porte, fixing August 26th as the date of his departure, and as the engagements were still unkept, M. Constans left Constantinople August 26th.

With the departure of M. Constans the relations between France and Turkey may be regarded as broken off.

Munir Bey, the Turkish Ambassador to France, has been telegraphed to not to return to Paris.

It was learned today from the best source that the departure of M. Constans from Constantinople in the circumstances is tantamount to a partial rupture of Franco-Turkish relations. The current affairs of the two embassies can be carried on by the Charge d'Affaires, but all negotiations of a political nature will be entirely suspended until the Sultan yields to the French demands. The French Government holds that the Sultan has broken his word. He had promised full payment of the longstanding indemnities to the Frenchmen, amounting to 12,000,000 francs, but at the end of last week, declined to pay the full amount and offered a reduced sum, which was refused by M. Constans. The Sultan made a final attempt to induce M. Constans to stay. M. Constans had left Therapia on board the Vautour for Stamboul, where he was to take the Orient express. A court chamberlain arrived at Stamboul in post haste from the Sultan, begging M. Constans to return to Therapia and promising that everything would be satisfactorily settled. M. Constans declined to return, declaring the time for promises was past and that it was for the Sultan to fulfill his undertakings. The French Government will take no further steps in the matter, but will wait for the Sultan to move. It is thought the Sultan will not allow the present situation to last very long.

CONSTANTINOPLE (Monday), August 26.—The following was the position of affairs immediately preceding the departure of the French Ambassador, M. Constans: The Turkish government was showing a disposition to regard the French demands as settled by the trade relating to the quays and the Albanian land seizures. The French Embassy, in order to prevent a misunderstanding, wrote to Tewfik Pasha, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, yesterday that France, in addition, expected the settlement of two other claims included in the demands made August 11th, and that unless they were conceded before noon M. Constans would leave and Munir Bey, the Turkish Ambassador to France, would receive his passports. Instead of yielding, the Turkish Government asked for twenty-four hours' delay, and made alternative propositions, which were so unacceptable that M. Constans did not reply to them. During the absence from his post of M. Constans, the French Ambassador to Turkey, who started yesterday for Paris, M. Bapst, counselor of the embassy, will act as Charge d'Affaires.

WASHINGTON OPINION.

WASHINGTON, August 27.—It is feared in official circles here that the withdrawal of the French Ambassador from Constantinople marks the dissolution of the concert of European powers under which the integrity of Turkey was guaranteed. By the treaty of Berlin all the great powers of Europe subscribed to an agreement to refrain from any act that would tend to the destruction of the Ottoman empire. This action was taken to forestall what was conceived to be the designs of Russia to seize on Turkish territory, and Russia herself was led to subscribe to the agreement by force of circumstances.

Although several times severely strained, notably by such events as the last war between Turkey and Greece, this pact has so far endured without amendment, but it is apprehended now that if the action of France is carried out to the extreme indicated in the dispatches, each of the other signatory powers will feel obliged, in self-protection, to disregard the agreement and press upon Turkey the vast financial and other claims that have accumulated in the past quarter of a century, with a result of disrupting the present Turkish Government.

FLAG COMES DOWN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Tuesday, August 27.—The French flag was hauled down from over the Embassy of France after the departure of the Ambassador, M. Constans, and it will not be hoisted again until diplomatic relations are restored. The staff of the Embassy remains here, but there is no Charge d'Affaires. The French Consuls in Turkey have been directed to continue to protect French interests. Besides the immediate cause of the disagreement, it is pointed out that constant difficulties were placed in the way of French commercial interests in

ROYAL Baking Powder

Makes the bread more healthful.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Turkey, which contributed to M. Constans' resignation. All the Embassies complain of vexatious interference with trade.

SULTAN ORDERS GUNS.

VIENNA, August 26.—The Tagblatt today publishes mail correspondence from Constantinople which says the Sultan will not yield to unreasonable demands; that he is studying plans for defense, and that he has ordered 300 guns from Germany.

ARGUED IN TWO COURTS

Estee and Gear
Hear the Habeas Corpus Case.

(From Thursday's daily.)

WADE RELEASED AND REARRESTED.

Judge Gear called up the case of George Wade immediately upon the opening of court in the morning, and it was, in fact, the only matter presented to him during the day. Judge Gear was about to order the discharge without even hearing arguments, after Deputy Attorney General Cathcart had stated that there was no denial of the facts presented, when the latter called the court's attention to section 1674 of the civil laws, which referred to the case at issue. He then read from the decision of the Supreme Court of Hawaii in the case of Ah. O. in which it was held that a discharge in habeas corpus cases referred not to the order of the lower court, but to the final discharge. In this case he contended that the order of the lower court was not final. "It appears in the evidence," replied Judge Gear, "that this man had been absolutely discharged; that the high sheriff had released him. The petitioner will be discharged."

The latter developments were much more interesting. A curious crowd followed Wade from the courtroom, in company with Attorney Andrews, to witness the subsequent procedure. At the courthouse entrance Wade was met by Officer Sea with a warrant charging him with assault with intent to murder Harry Evans, while he was attempting to arrest Wade after the latter had killed Steward Gillespie. The prisoner laughed when told that he was under arrest, and remarked: "That's all right," and started to walk away.

"Where are you going?" the officer inquired. "Don't you know you are under arrest?"

"Oh, yes; that's all right; I want to go into Judge Estee's court and hear the arguments in these habeas corpus cases. I don't want to go back to jail right away."

Sheriff Brown put a stop to any such ideas on the part of Wade, and he was hustled into the patrol and taken back to jail again. He will be given a hearing on the new charge this morning.

BEFORE JUDGE ESTEE.

The argument in the habeas corpus case was continued before Judge Estee all day yesterday. Acting Attorney General Cathcart continuing his presentation of the case. He cited authorities extensively to show that the court had no jurisdiction in these cases. He quoted a decision of the United States Supreme Court wherein a Nebraska law providing for majority verdicts had been sustained.

"But a State is different from a Territory," interrupted the court. "The United States Supreme Court has never drawn any distinction between State and Territory in questions of jurisdiction," replied the attorney general.

Mr. Cathcart further contended that there were no special circumstances in the case before the court which would warrant the court in not following the general rule laid down by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. Cathcart then argued that indictment by grand jury and convictions by unanimous verdict were not fundamental rights granted by the constitution, and they were not extended to the Hawaiian Islands by the Newlands resolution of their own power. If they were rights, he continued, guaranteed by the constitution to every citizen of the United States they would be of as full efficacy in every State of the Union as in this Territory.

Mr. Cathcart quoted United States Supreme Court decisions in support of this view.

Judge Estee said that he believed right to trial by jury to be a fundamental right.

THE CITY'S HEALTH

Vital Statistics for the Month of August.

(From Thursday's daily.)

The reports of the various officers within the jurisdiction of the Board of Health for the month of August, as presented at yesterday's meeting, give a most interesting summary of the health conditions of Honolulu for the month just passed.

The vital statistics show, as usual, a high rate of mortality for a city of this size, the death rate for August being 2.54 for each thousand inhabitants. Of the one hundred deaths reported, one-fourth, twenty-five, were of infants under one year of age. Eleven more deaths were of children under ten years of age, while only six were of persons over seventy. Between the ages of twenty and forty, there were twenty-nine deaths.

The greatest mortality was among the Hawaiians, of whom twenty died during the month. Deaths among the Japanese numbered twenty-three; Chinese, twenty; Portuguese, six; Americans, six; British, three, and other nationalities, two. Of the one hundred deaths reported, there were sixty-seven males and thirty-three females. Nine post mortems were held and six deaths investigated. Deaths were divided by wards as follows: First, twenty-eight; second, ten; third, thirteen; fourth, six; and fifth, forty-three.

Deaths during the month were from the following causes: Typhoid fever, four; whooping cough, two; diarrhoea, four; dysentery, three; syphilis, congenital, one; puerperal septicemia, one; alcoholism, one; malnutrition, two; carcinoma, one; hemorrhagic diathesis, one; tuberculosis, mesenteric, two; pulmonary, eleven; general, two; marasmus senile, one; old age, two; apoplexy, one; brain congestion, five; brain hemorrhage, two; convulsions, three; paralysis, one; beriberi, two; angina pectoris, one; endocarditis, one; valve disease, five; asthma, one; bronchitis, five; laryngitis, one; pneumonia, ten; pulmonary congestion, one; appendicitis, one; gastric ulcer, one; gastritis, three; gastro-enteritis, one; inflammation of intestines, six; perforation of intestines, one; inflammation of liver, one; peritonitis, three; acute nephritis, two; uremia, three; eczema, one; suicide, one.

The deaths are further classified: Digestive, seventeen; respiratory, seventeen; urinary, five; circulatory, seven; nervous, fourteen; dental, three; constitutional, seventeen; dietic, three; septic, one; venereal, one; diarrheal, seven; and febrile, six. The summarized reports of the various heads of departments are given below:

REPORT OF SANITARY OFFICER.

Below is given the report of City Sanitary Officer Tracy of the work of his department during the month of August:

Honolulu, Sept. 4, 1901.

Dr. J. S. B. Pratt, Executive Officer of the Board of Health:
Sir:—Following is the report of the City Sanitary Officer for August, 1901:

Number of building applications received, 63.
Number of building applications approved, 27.
Number of building applications disapproved, 0.
Number of building applications held by this office, 2.
Number of building applications held by Survey Office, 33.
Number of building applications of previous months approved, 14.
Number of building applications of previous months disapproved, 3.
Number of building applications withdrawn, 1.

Of the sixty-three applications twenty-nine were filed on the last five days of the month, which accounts for the large number as yet unapproved. Of the two held by this office, one is in violation of regulation number 4, and one is as yet uninvestigated.

Cesspools located during the month, 17. Buildings altered or removed so as to conform with the sanitary regulations, 14.

Examination before, during and after building, 163.
Examination of premises for sanitary reasons, 220.

Certificates for hotel, lodging house or restaurant licenses applied for, 28.
Certificates issued on these applications, 24.

Certificates held for sanitary work to be finished, 1.
Certificates issued on previous application, 3.

Certificates of previous application held for sanitary work, 10.
Number of adults which can by law be lodged in these buildings licensed, 1065.

Four complaints have been investigated and the nuisances abated.

Nineteen 48-hour notices have been served during the month and sixteen were complied with. In three cases where the owner refused to comply I had the man arrested. All three were convicted, and the first man was fined \$3.00 and costs, the second offender \$25.00 and costs, and the third \$50.00 and costs. Appeals have been noted in the two last cases but I have additional evidence, which I shall use if necessary.

Two builders without permits have been notified to obtain permits, and have done so.

Considerable time has been spent by myself and inspectors in notifying the people along Kalihi stream to cease washing clothes and bathing in the stream. We have watched the stream on several days, but have caught no offenders yet. The reason of this work is that there is no government water in that portion of the valley, and the consequence is that people have been forced to drink the water which others use for other purposes; the result of which is that several cases of sickness have been reported. The whole district is in a very insanitary shape, and I am glad that if a change of districts that that portion since the first of September.

By taking Inspector Vivichave out of his district one day a week, and sending him out towards Kaimanili, that district has been gotten into very fair shape, also that portion of Punahou along and above Metcalf Road.

A filthy pond at Kakaako about 100 feet Walkiki of South street, nearly opposite the junction of Halekauwila street, is a menace to the health of the people in the vicinity, and as the native woman who leases the property will neither improve nor sell to those who are willing to fill

We Make it Easy For you to Order by Mail.

Our Mail Department is abundantly able to take care of all orders, shipping them in most cases the same day they are received.

We Pay Freight to your nearest Landing on orders of \$5.00 or more, thus practically putting you on the same footing as those who come into our store.

We gladly send Samples on Request, and we are willing to open up Monthly Accounts with responsible customers.

WRITE TO US. WRITE TO-DAY.

WHITNEY & MARSH, LTP.
MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT.
HONOLULU, H. I.

LOOKOUT!

FOR THE

Pacific Vehicle and
Supply Company's

AD NEXT WEEK.

OUR \$4.50 SHOES!

With heavy soles are just the right kind for rainy weather wear. You may pick from box calf or Russia calf shoes. These are in blacks and russets. The shape is that full generous winter last which is protective as well as pleasing. We have all sizes and all widths.

MANUFACTURER OF SHOES COMPANY

HONOLULU

Brewing and Malting Comp'y, Ltd.

Primo Lager

HOME PRODUCTION

Draught and Bottled Beer Delivered on and after

MONDAY, JULY 1st, 1901

Island Orders Promptly Filled.

Old Assessments.

THE 14TH, 15TH AND 16TH ASSESSMENTS of 50c each, are now bearing interest at the rate of 1 per cent per month.

THE 17TH ASSESSMENT of 24c of 50c per share, has been called to be due and payable September 20, 1901.

THE 18TH ASSESSMENT of 34c of 50c per share, has been called to be due and payable October 21.

THE 19TH ASSESSMENT of 24c of 50c per share, has been called to be due and payable November 20th.

Interest will be charged on assessments unpaid ten (10) days after the same are due at the rate of 1 per cent per month from the date on which such assessments are due.

The above assessments will be payable at the office of the B. F. Dillingham Company, Limited, Stangenwald Building, HILMER E. PAXTON, Treasurer Oahu Sugar Company, Ltd. Honolulu, T. H., July 20, 1901.

The pond, I wish the Board would visit and condemn the same.

Respectfully,
C. H. TRACY,
City Sanitary Officer.

Latest Sugar Prices.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Sugar—Raw, quiet; fair refining, 2 1/2 to 3c; centrifugal, 4 test, 4c; molasses, 2 1/2-3c. Refined, quiet; crushed, 5 1/2c; powdered, 5 1/2c; granulated, 5 1/2c.

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD
FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every
wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in

Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled
and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting quality, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.